

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this section, the writer finds that there are 7 figurative language in Running with the Wolves album, namely: metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, alliteration, irony, and allegory. then the researcher also found the meaning of the song contained in the album running with the wolves

1. The figurative languages used in Aurora's album Running with the Wolves
There are several figurative languages used in the album running with the wolf, some examples are metaphor, hyperbole, simile, repetition, personification and imagery. The following are some of the findings in the album's songs.

- a. Metaphore

- 1) Runaway

- a) Metaphor: "And I've been runnin' for a soft place to fall."

- 2) Running with the Wolves

- a) Metaphor: "I'm running with the wolves."
 - b) Metaphor: "The hunter's moon is shining."
 - c) Metaphor: "A gift, curse."

- 3) In Boxes

- a) Metaphor: "Calling out for the lonely."
 - b) Metaphor: "Looking for a man."

c) Metaphor: "I did once have a lover, only kept his hands.
They can dance and play the songs for me. Play until I
sleep."

4) Little Boy in the Grass

a) Metaphor: "Tired soul."

a) Metaphor: "Little boy runs beside them, As they take his
hand and jump to the sky."

b) Metaphor: "Sinking like a stone."

5) Under Stars

a) Metaphor: "Mad world beats."

b) Metaphor: "He wraps his heart and drags them in."

c) Metaphor: "They have only fallen asleep."

6) Awakening

a) Metaphor: "With a tiny rope and a bag of stone, And all
heartbroken wishing bone."

b) Metaphor: "This little golden knight, fighting every day,
Behind the light."

b. Hyperbole

1) Runaway

a) Hyperbole: "And for a moment I thought you were here,
But then again, it wasn't true."

2) Running with the Wolves

- a) Hyperbole: "All the echoes in my mind cry."
- b) Hyperbole: "A million voices, silent screams."

3) In Boxes

- a) Hyperbole: "I would kill for some company."

4) Little Boy in the Grass

- a) Hyperbole: "The world is way too cold and bright for their eyes."

c. Personification

1) Runaway

- a) Personification: "I saw a face in the sand, But when I picked it up, Then it vanished away from my hands."

2) Running with the Wolves

- a) Personification: "The sky's open wide."

3) In Boxes

- a) Personification: "I hear them laughing in my head."

4) Little Boy in the Grass

- a) Personification: "Sounds of laughter in the air."

5) Under Stars

- a) Personification: "Knuckles move under your skin."

6) Awakening

- a) Personification: "Red eyes and no shoes on her feet, Going on this journey, determined to complete."

- b) Personification: "And the water is always calling, 'My little child, please come home.'"

d. Repetition

1) Runaway

- a) Repetition: "And I was runnin' far away, Would I run off the world someday?"

2) In Boxes

- a) Repetition: "Got them all collected in these boxes, underneath my bed, my bed."

3) Little Boy in the Grass

- a) Repetition: "Finally we are over it all, Finally I am over it all."

4) Under Stars

- a) Repetition: "Each time they close their eyes, say goodbye, Rest in peace and give yourself to harmony."

5) Awakening

- a) Repetition: "Feel the water in her body, water is never going out."

e. Imagery

1) Runaway

- a) Imagery: "I was painting a picture, The picture was a painting of you."

2) Under Stars

a) Imagery: "The rain against her skin."

3) Awakening

a) Imagery: "Standing by the riverside, Patiently waiting for the tide, To come along, to come along."

f. Simile

1) Little Boy in the Grass

a) Simile : "Sinking like a stone"

2. The meanings of figurative languages used in Aurora's album Running with the Wolves

Because there are figurative language in the songs lyric on the album Running with the Wolf, these figurative language have an indirect meaning. The following is a description of other meanings that exist in the songs lyric

a. Metaphore

1) Runaway

a) Metaphor: "And I've been runnin' for a soft place to fall."

This metaphorical expression suggests that the speaker has been searching for comfort or solace in their journey.

2) Running with the Wolves

- a) Metaphor: "I'm running with the wolves." The phrase "running with the wolves" is a metaphorical expression, suggesting that the speaker feels connected to or identifies with the wild, untamed nature of wolves. It conveys a sense of empowerment and freedom.
- b) Metaphor: "The hunter's moon is shining." The phrase "hunter's moon" is a metaphorical representation of a full moon, indicating its brightness and possibly alluding to a sense of foreboding or intensity.
- c) Metaphor: "A gift, curse." This juxtaposition of "gift" and "curse" implies that the mentioned subject has both positive and negative aspects, adding depth to its description.

3) In Boxes

- a) Metaphor: "Calling out for the lonely." This metaphor implies that the speaker is seeking companionship or connection with those who feel lonely. It portrays the act of calling out as a way to bridge the gap between isolated individuals.
- b) Metaphor: "Looking for a man." This metaphorical statement suggests that the speaker is searching for a certain type of person. It may not necessarily refer to a literal search for a

male individual but instead represents a quest for a particular kind of companion.

c) Metaphor: "I did once have a lover, only kept his hands. They can dance and play the songs for me. Play until I sleep." This metaphor compares the lover's hands to musicians, suggesting they can create music and entertain the speaker. It adds a sense of intimacy and emotional connection.

4) Little Boy in the Grass

a) Metaphor: "Tired soul." This metaphor compares the boy's weariness or fatigue to his soul, emphasizing the emotional and spiritual aspect of his exhaustion.

b) Metaphor: "Little boy runs beside them, As they take his hand and jump to the sky." This metaphorical expression suggests that the little boy is joining others in some form of escapism or soaring to new heights. It symbolizes hope or transformation.

c) Metaphor: "Sinking like a stone." This simile compares the feeling of sinking to that of a stone, emphasizing a sense of heaviness, despair, or a lack of progress. It conveys the depth of the speaker's struggle or pain.

5) Under Stars

- a) Metaphor: "Mad world beats." This metaphorical expression compares the world to a beating heart, suggesting its intensity, chaos, or emotional turmoil.
- b) Metaphor: "He wraps his heart and drags them in." This metaphorical statement implies that someone is emotionally investing or immersing themselves deeply in a situation or relationship. It conveys a strong emotional commitment.
- c) Metaphor: "They have only fallen asleep." This metaphorical phrase suggests that individuals have passed away, using sleep as a metaphor for death. It adds a gentle or peaceful connotation to the idea of death.

6) Awakening

- a) Metaphor: "With a tiny rope and a bag of stone, And all heartbroken wishing bone." These metaphors use objects (rope, bag of stone, and heartbroken wishing bone) to symbolize the emotional burdens or obstacles the person is carrying.
- b) Metaphor: "This little golden knight, fighting every day, Behind the light." The person is metaphorically described as a "little golden knight" fighting their battles and struggles

"behind the light," suggesting an inner battle or struggle that is not immediately visible.

b. Hyperbole

1) Runaway

a) Hyperbole: "And for a moment I thought you were here, But then again, it wasn't true." The exaggeration in "for a moment I thought you were here" emphasizes the intensity of the speaker's emotions or longing, while the phrase "it wasn't true" highlights the reality of the situation.

2) Running with the Wolves

a) Hyperbole: "All the echoes in my mind cry." This hyperbolic statement exaggerates the intensity of the speaker's thoughts or emotions, emphasizing their emotional turmoil.

b) Hyperbole: "A million voices, silent screams." The use of hyperbole exaggerates the number of voices and their silent nature, suggesting a powerful but unheard expression of pain or distress.

3) In Boxes

a) Hyperbole: "I would kill for some company." The use of hyperbole exaggerates the speaker's longing for companionship, emphasizing their strong desire for someone to be with them.

4) Little Boy in the Grass

- a) Hyperbole: "The world is way too cold and bright for their eyes." This hyperbolic statement exaggerates the intensity of the world's harshness and brightness, suggesting that it is overwhelming or unbearable for the individuals being referred to. It conveys a sense of discomfort or vulnerability.

c. Personification

1) Runaway

- a) Personification: "I saw a face in the sand, But when I picked it up, Then it vanished away from my hands." The sand's ability to hold a face and then "vanish" when picked up is personified, giving it human-like qualities.

2) Running with the Wolves

- a) Personification: "The sky's open wide." By suggesting that the sky can be open wide, this personification gives the sky human-like qualities. It creates a vivid image of an expansive or limitless sky.

3) In Boxes

- a) Personification: "I hear them laughing in my head." By attributing the action of laughing to "them" in the speaker's head, this personification gives human-like qualities to the

laughter. It conveys the presence of inner thoughts or memories.

4) Little Boy in the Grass

a) Personification: "Sounds of laughter in the air." By attributing the action of laughter to the air, this personification creates a vivid image of the atmosphere being filled with joyful sounds. It adds a sense of liveliness and playfulness to the scene.

b) Personification: "Finally I am over." By personifying the speaker's emotional state as being "over it all," it implies a sense of triumph or resolution.

5) Under Stars

a) Personification: "Knuckles move under your skin." By attributing movement to the knuckles under the skin, this personification adds a sense of tension or unease to the imagery.

6) Awakening

a) Personification: "Red eyes and no shoes on her feet, Going on this journey, determined to complete." By attributing determination and intention to the person (going on a journey, determined to complete), personification is used to emphasize the strength and resolve of the individual.

d. Repetition

1) Runaway

- a) Repetition: "And I was runnin' far away, Would I run off the world someday?" The repetition of the phrase "I was runnin'" adds emphasis and evokes a sense of movement or escape. Additionally, the repetition of "No, take me home" reinforces the speaker's desire to find a place of belonging and safety.

2) In Boxes

- a) Repetition: "Got them all collected in these boxes, underneath my bed, my bed." The repetition of the phrase "underneath my bed" adds emphasis and reinforces the idea that the speaker is storing their memories or souvenirs in boxes, hinting at a desire to keep these memories hidden away.

3) Little Boy in the Grass

- a) Repetition: "Finally we are over it all, Finally I am over it all." The repetition of the phrase "over it all" adds emphasis to the speaker's sense of relief or moving on from past difficulties.

4) Under Stars

- a) Repetition: "Each time they close their eyes, say goodbye, Rest in peace and give yourself to harmony." The repetition of the phrase "Rest in peace and give yourself to harmony"

creates a refrain or repeated line. While not a specific figurative language device, repetition can add emphasis and evoke certain emotions or themes within the text.

5) Awakening

- a) Repetition: "Feel the water in her body, water is never going out." The repetition of "Feel the water in her body" adds emphasis and evokes a sense of immersion and connection with the water.

e. Imagery

1) Runaway

- a) Imagery: "I was painting a picture, The picture was a painting of you." These lines create visual imagery of the speaker creating a picture of someone they care about.

2) Under Stars

- a) Imagery: "The rain against her skin." This phrase creates sensory imagery, specifically tactile imagery, by describing the rain touching or falling against the mother's skin. It helps to create a vivid image and evoke a sense of the mother's physical experience.

3) Awakening

- a) Imagery: "Standing by the riverside, Patiently waiting for the tide, To come along, to come along." These lines create vivid

imagery of the person standing by the riverside, waiting for the tide to come in, which adds depth and emotion to the scene.

f. Simile

1) Little Boy in the Grass

- a) Simile : “Sinking like a stone” used to describe a situation where something or someone falls or fails very quickly and suddenly, with no chance of recovery. It is often used to describe a situation where something or someone is unsuccessful or receives no support, attention, or interest. The expression is a simile, which means it compares two things using the words "like" or "as". The origin of this expression is unclear, but it is likely related to the fact that stones are heavy and dense, and therefore sink quickly in water.

B. Discussion

In this section the author will discuss how to determine what figurative language is contained in the album running with the wolves and what the meaning of that figurative language is.

1. The figurative languages used in Aurora’s album Running with the Wolves

a. Metaphore

Metaphor is a rhetorical device that is used to compare two seemingly unrelated things to create a new understanding of the subject. It is a powerful tool for writers, poets, and speakers to convey complex ideas in a concise and memorable way.

1) Runaway

The piece of lyrics below is a metaphor because it compares two things that are not related in writing but produce a strong meaning.

a) Metaphor: "And I've been runnin' for a soft place to fall."

2) Running with the Wolves

The piece of lyrics below is a metaphor because it compares two things that are not related in writing but produce a strong meaning.

a) Metaphor: "I'm running with the wolves."

b) Metaphor: "The hunter's moon is shining."

c) Metaphor: "A gift, curse."

3) In Boxes

The piece of lyrics below is a metaphor because it compares two things that are not related in writing but produce a strong meaning.

a) Metaphor: "Calling out for the lonely."

b) Metaphor: "Looking for a man."

c) Metaphor: "I did once have a lover, only kept his hands.
They can dance and play the songs for me. Play until I
sleep."

4) Little Boy in the Grass

The piece of lyrics below is a metaphor because it compares two things that are not related in writing but produce a strong meaning.

a) Metaphor: "Tired soul."

c) Metaphor: "Little boy runs beside them, As they take his
hand and jump to the sky."

d) Metaphor: "Sinking like a stone."

5) Under Stars

The piece of lyrics below is a metaphor because it compares two things that are not related in writing but produce a strong meaning.

a) Metaphor: "Mad world beats."

b) Metaphor: "He wraps his heart and drags them in."

c) Metaphor: "They have only fallen asleep."

6) Awakening

The piece of lyrics below is a metaphor because it compares two things that are not related in writing but produce a strong meaning.

- a) Metaphor: "With a tiny rope and a bag of stone, And all heartbroken wishing bone."
- b) Metaphor: "This little golden knight, fighting every day, Behind the light."

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that involves exaggerating something to emphasize its importance or to create a humorous effect. It is commonly used in literature, advertising, and everyday speech.

1) Runaway

The piece of lyrics below is hyperbole because it's exaggerating something to emphasize its meaning.

- b) Hyperbole: "And for a moment I thought you were here, But then again, it wasn't true."

2) Running with the Wolves

The piece of lyrics below is hyperbole because it's exaggerating something to emphasize its meaning.

- a) Hyperbole: "All the echoes in my mind cry."
- b) Hyperbole: "A million voices, silent screams."

3) In Boxes

The piece of lyrics below is hyperbole because it's exaggerating something to emphasize its meaning.

a) Hyperbole: "I would kill for some company."

4) Little Boy in the Grass

The piece of lyrics below is hyperbole because it's exaggerating something to emphasize its meaning.

a) Hyperbole: "The world is way too cold and bright for their eyes."

c. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that involves giving human characteristics, qualities, or emotions to non-human entities, such as animals, objects, or abstract concepts. It is a common literary device used in poetry, prose, and everyday language.

1) Runaway

The piece of lyrics below is personification because it gives an inanimate object the characteristics that humans usually have.

a) Personification: "I saw a face in the sand, But when I picked it up, Then it vanished away from my hands."

2) Running with the Wolves

The piece of lyrics below is personification because it gives an inanimate object the characteristics that humans usually have.

a) Personification: "The sky's open wide."

3) In Boxes

The piece of lyrics below is personification because it gives an inanimate object the characteristics that humans usually have.

a) Personification: "I hear them laughing in my head."

4) Little Boy in the Grass

The piece of lyrics below is personification because it gives an inanimate object the characteristics that humans usually have.

a) Personification: "Sounds of laughter in the air."

5) Under Stars

The piece of lyrics below is personification because it gives an inanimate object the characteristics that humans usually have.

a) Personification: "Knuckles move under your skin."

6) Awakening

The piece of lyrics below is personification because it gives an inanimate object the characteristics that humans usually have.

a) Personification: "Red eyes and no shoes on her feet, Going on this journey, determined to complete."

b) Personification: "And the water is always calling, 'My little child, please come home.'"

d. Repetition

Repetition is a literary and rhetorical device where specific words, phrases, or structures are intentionally repeated within a text or speech. This technique is used to create emphasis, reinforce ideas,

and enhance the overall impact of the message being conveyed. Repetition is a powerful tool employed across various fields, including literature, public speaking, songwriting, and advertising, to evoke emotions, engage the audience, and make the content more memorable. By repeating certain elements, writers and speakers can effectively drive home their point, create a sense of rhythm, and leave a lasting impression on the reader or listener.

1) Runaway

The piece of lyrics below is a repetition because in the lyric snippet there are repetitions which intend to emphasize, clarify ideas, and enhance the overall impact of the message being conveyed.

- a) Repetition: "And I was runnin' far away, Would I run off the world someday?"

2) In Boxes

The piece of lyrics below is a repetition because in the lyric snippet there are repetitions which intend to emphasize, clarify ideas, and enhance the overall impact of the message being conveyed.

- a) Repetition: "Got them all collected in these boxes, underneath my bed, my bed."

3) Little Boy in the Grass

The piece of lyrics below is a repetition because in the lyric snippet there are repetitions which intend to emphasize, clarify

ideas, and enhance the overall impact of the message being conveyed.

a) Repetition: "Finally we are over it all, Finally I am over it all."

4) Under Stars

The piece of lyrics below is a repetition because in the lyric snippet there are repetitions which intend to emphasize, clarify ideas, and enhance the overall impact of the message being conveyed.

a) Repetition: "Each time they close their eyes, say goodbye, Rest in peace and give yourself to harmony."

5) Awakening

The piece of lyrics below is a repetition because in the lyric snippet there are repetitions which intend to emphasize, clarify ideas, and enhance the overall impact of the message being conveyed.

a) Repetition: "Feel the water in her body, water is never going out."

e. Imagery

Imagery is a literary device that refers to the use of language to create a sensory experience for the reader or listener. It is a powerful tool for writers and speakers to evoke emotions, create

atmosphere, and enhance the overall meaning and impact of their work.

1) Runaway

The piece of lyrics below is imagery because it describes something that can be felt by the five senses.

a) Imagery: "I was painting a picture, The picture was a painting of you."

2) Under Stars

The piece of lyrics below is imagery because it describes something that can be felt by the five senses.

a) Imagery: "The rain against her skin."

3) Awakening

The piece of lyrics below is imagery because it describes something that can be felt by the five senses.

a) Imagery: "Standing by the riverside, Patiently waiting for the tide, To come along, to come along."

f. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially different but have some similarities. It is used to make language more engaging, descriptive, and vivid. Similes are widely used in literature, poetry, and everyday language.

1) Little Boy in the Grass

The piece of lyrics below is a simile because it compares two things that are different but basically the same, the comparison usually uses like or as.

a) Simile : “Sinking like a stone”

2. The meanings of figurative languages used in Aurora’s album *Running with the Wolves*

The following is a description of what figurative language means in the album *Running with the Wolves*

a. Metaphore

Metaphor is a rhetorical device that is used to compare two seemingly unrelated things to create a new understanding of the subject. It is a powerful tool for writers, poets, and speakers to convey complex ideas in a concise and memorable way.

In this album, metaphors are used to understand listeners about Aurora's ideas about nature and freedom of expression. For example in song *running with the wolves* Metaphor: "I'm running with the wolves." The phrase "running with the wolves" is a metaphorical expression, suggesting that the speaker feels connected to or identifies with the wild, untamed nature of wolves. It conveys a sense of empowerment and freedom.

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that involves exaggerating something to emphasize its importance or to create a humorous effect. It is commonly used in literature, advertising, and everyday speech.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that involves exaggerating something to emphasize its importance or to create a humorous effect. It is often used for emphasis or to create an impression of something that is larger than life.

In this album hyperbole is used to show emphasis on certain sentences as in the song *in boxes* Hyperbole: "I would kill for some company." The use of hyperbole exaggerates the speaker's longing for companionship, emphasizing their strong desire for someone to be with them.

c. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that involves giving human characteristics, qualities, or emotions to non-human entities, such as animals, objects, or abstract concepts. It is a common literary device used in poetry, prose, and everyday language.

Personification is a figure of speech that involves attributing human characteristics to non-human entities. It is used to make language more vivid and engaging, by imbuing inanimate objects, animals, or abstract concepts with human-like qualities.

In *Running with the Wolves* album personification used to express how the nature is just like human, they are also breathing waiting and doing what human can do. For example in song *Running with the Wolves* Personification: "The sky's open wide." By suggesting that the sky can be open wide, this personification gives the sky human-like qualities. It creates a vivid image of an expansive or limitless sky.

d. Repetition

Repetition is a literary and rhetorical device where specific words, phrases, or structures are intentionally repeated within a text or speech. This technique is used to create emphasis, reinforce ideas, and enhance the overall impact of the message being conveyed. Repetition is a powerful tool employed across various fields, including literature, public speaking, songwriting, and advertising, to evoke emotions, engage the audience, and make the content more memorable. By repeating certain elements, writers and speakers can effectively drive home their point, create a sense of rhythm, and leave a lasting impression on the reader or listener.

Repetition often used in *Running with the Wolves* album. Aurora used repetition for emphasizing the meaning of the lyrics like in song *In Boxes* Repetition: "Got them all collected in these boxes, underneath my bed, my bed." The repetition of the phrase "underneath

my bed" adds emphasis and reinforces the idea that the speaker is storing their memories or souvenirs in boxes, hinting at a desire to keep these memories hidden away.

e. Imagery

Imagery is a literary device that refers to the use of language to create a sensory experience for the reader or listener. It is a powerful tool for writers and speakers to evoke emotions, create atmosphere, and enhance the overall meaning and impact of their work.

Imagery is a literary device that involves the use of language to create a sensory experience for the reader or listener. It involves using vivid and descriptive language to create mental images that appeal to the senses of sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell. By using imagery, writers and speakers can help the audience to better visualize and understand their message or ideas. Imagery can be used in poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and other forms of writing to evoke emotions, create atmosphere, and enhance the overall meaning and impact of a piece of writing.

In this album Aurora used imagery to make her listener feel the lyric of the songs like in song *Under Stars* Imagery: "The rain against her skin." This phrase creates sensory imagery, specifically tactile imagery, by describing the rain touching or falling against the

mother's skin. It helps to create a vivid image and evoke a sense of the mother's physical experience.

f. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially different but have some similarities. It is used to make language more engaging, descriptive, and vivid. Similes are widely used in literature, poetry, and everyday language.

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are different in nature using the words "like" or "as". The purpose of a simile is to help the reader or listener understand the characteristics of one thing by comparing it to another.

Simile is the least figurative language used in *Running with the Wolves* album. It is only used once in the song *Little Boy in the Grass*. Simile is used to clarify one word to another like Simile : "Sinking like a stone" used to describe a situation where something or someone falls or fails very quickly and suddenly, with no chance of recovery. It is often used to describe a situation where something or someone is unsuccessful or receives no support, attention, or interest. The expression is a simile, which means it compares two things using the words "like" or "as". The origin of this expression is unclear, but it is likely related to the fact that stones are heavy and dense, and therefore sink quickly in water.